Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa II

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Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa II

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Aula 1

COLLOCATIONS

META

Apresentar algumas *Collocations* e fazer com que os alunos saibam sobre a sua importância e uso.

OBJETIVOS

Ao final da aula o(a) aluno(a) deve ser capaz de:
ter conhecimento de algumas *Collocations* que serão apresentadas em tópicos;
compreender e empregar as *Collocations* em situações de comunicação oral.

PRERREQUISITOS

O aluno deve ter conhecimento prévio de adjetivos, advérbios e verbos desenvolvidos no material de Língua Inglesa 1 e 2.

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INTRODUCÃO

Esta aula tem o intuito trazer o uso de algumas *Collocations*, sua definição e importância. Para os nativos de Língua Inglesa o uso das *Collocations* é algo natural, porém para os aprendizes da Língua Inglesa é algo que requer estudo e prática. Algumas delas são fixas, como por exemplo: **take a photo**, porém outras podem sofrer mudanças.

Nesta unidade serão apresentadas somente alguns tópicos, tais como alguns *Verb Collocations. Texture, Physical Appearance and Synonyms and Confused Words*. Esperamos que façam bom uso desta unidade.

Caros alunos, na disciplina de Compreensão e Expressão Oral em Língua Inglesa I foram apresentadas algumas circunstâncias para que pudessem articular a língua em situações pontuais para obter uma comunicação efetiva. Haverá uma continuidade ao que se refere as situações, assim como também Collocations, sendo trabalhadas nesta unidade, mais Phrasal Verbs a serem aprendidas e outras situações. Vamos lá!



(Fonte: http://cdn.slidesharecdn.com).

TYPES OF COLLOCATIONS
TAKE YOUR NOTES

There are several different types of collocations made from combinations of verb, noun, adjective etc. Some of the most common types are:

adverb + adjective: completely satisfied (NOT ~~downright~~ satisfied)

adjective + noun: excruciating pain (NOT excruciating ~~joy~~)

noun + noun: a surge of anger (NOT a ~~rush~~ of anger)

noun + verb: lions roar (NOT lions ~~shout~~)

verb + noun: commit suicide (NOT ~~undertake~~ suicide)

verb + expression with preposition: burst into tears (NOT ~~blow up in~~ tears)

verb + adverb: wave frantically (NOT wave ~~feverishly~~)

Fonte: https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/collocations.htm

DEFINITION

Simple Definition of collocation
use of certain words together;
a particular combination of words .
Fonte: http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/collocation

COLLOCATIONS will be presented in topics. The first one is related to some verbs.

VERBS COLLOCATIONS:

HAVE	DO	MAKE
have a bath	do business	make a difference
have a drink	do nothing	make a mess
have a good time	do someone a favour	make a mistake
have a haircut	do the cooking	make a noise
have a holiday	do the housework	make an effort
have a problem	do the shopping	make furniture
have a relationship	do the washing up	make money
have a rest	do your best	make progress
have lunch	do your hair	make room
have sympathy	do your homework	make trouble
TAKE	**BREAK**	**CATCH**
take a break	break a habit	catch a ball
take a chance	break a leg	catch a bus
take a look	break a promise	catch a chill
take a rest	break a record	catch a cold
take a seat	break a window	catch a thief
take a taxi	break someone's heart	catch fire
take an exam	break the ice	catch sight of

take notes	break the law	catch someone's attention
take someone's place	break the news to someone	catch someone's eye
take someone's temperature	break the rules	catch the flu
PAY	**SAVE**	**KEEP**
pay a fine	save electricity	keep a diary
pay attention	save energy	keep a promise
pay by credit card	save money	keep a secret
pay cash	save one's strength	keep an appointment
pay interest	save someone a seat	keep calm
pay someone a compliment	save someone's life	keep control
pay someone a visit	save something to a disk	keep in touch
pay the bill	save space	keep quiet
pay the price	save time	keep someone's place
pay your respects	save yourself the trouble	keep the change
COME	**GO**	**GET**
come close	go abroad	get a job
come complete with	go astray	get a shock
come direct	go bad	get angry
come early	go bald	get divorced

come first	go bankrupt	get drunk
come into view	go blind	get frightened
come last	go crazy	get home
come late	go dark	get lost
come on time	go deaf	get married
come prepared	go fishing	get nowhere
come right back	go mad	get permission
come second	go missing	get pregnant
come to a compro-mise	go on foot	get ready
come to a decision	go online	get started
come to an agreement	go out of business	get the impression
come to an end	go overseas	get the message
come to a standstill	go quiet	get the sack
come to terms with	go sailing	get upset
come to a total of	go to war	get wet
come under attack	go yellow	get worried

Fonte: https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/collocations-lists.htm

TOPIC: TEXTURE

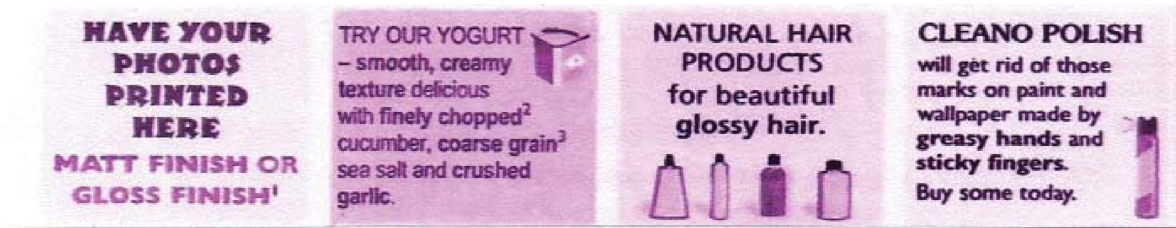
Adjectives and their opposites for describing textures:

ADJECTIVE +NOUN	OPPOSITE ADJEC-TIVE + NOUN	EXAMPLE
Dry hair	Greasy hair	You need to wash greasy hair more often than you need to wash dry hair
Dry skin	Oily skin	This cream is good for dry skin – that one would be bet-ter for oily skin

Smooth skin, surface, complexion	Rough skin, surface, complexion	Use this cream and the rough skin on your hands will soon become smooth
Smooth water, sea	Choppy or rough water, sea	I hope the sea will be smooth today – I hate rough seas
Smooth road, flight	Bumpy road, flight	The outward flight was very bumpy, I hope the return flight is smoother.
Soft pillow, bed,ground	Hard or firm pillow, bed, ground	I'd much rather sleep with a firm pillow than a very soft pillow.
Tender meat	Tough meat	It's deliciously tender meat – How did you cook it? My steak is always tough.
Sharp pencil, knife	Blunt, pencil, knife	This pencil's blunt – I can't work unless I have a good sharp pencil.

Fonte: MCCARTHY, Michael; O'DELL, Felicity. **English collocations in use: how words work together for fluent and natural English; self-study and classroom use**. Ernst Klett Sprachen, 2006, p. 92)

Verbs relatd to textures:
When the temperature **gets** warmer, ice **melts** but snow **thraws.**
As time goes by, fruit **goes** soft and bread **goes** hard.
Other texture words with collocation:



Metaphorical uses of texture words:
If things **go smoothly**, they go well.
If someone **has a sharp tongue**, they say unkind things.
If you're in a difficult position, you can say thet you're in a s**ticky situation**.(informal)
Coarse jokes are vulgar, jokes in **bad taste**.

ATIVIDADE

Can you remember the pair of adjectives presented on the 1st table? (**Adjectives and their opposites for describing textures**). Change the underlined words to their opposite meaning:

1. I Always prefer to sleep on a soft pillow. How about you?
2. My grandmother had very rough skin, which surprised me as a child.
3. Remember the Parazo restaurant? It was where we had the really render lamb chops.
4. I found na old sharp penknife in the pocket of a jacket I hadn't worn for years.
5. Can you help me? I'm looking for a shampoo for dry hair.

TOPIC: PEOPLE – PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Words describing people's physical appearance:

Read these quotations taken from essas where students were asked to describe their family members.

My father has a **round face**, with **chubby cheeks** and a **droopy moustache**. My mother has a more **pointed face** and a **straight nose**. My younger sister is more like my father. She has an **oval face** and **upturned nose.** My older sister is like a model. She has a **slim figure** and a **slender waist**. She has a **lovely complexion** and **beautiful sleeky**, **shoulder length hair**, and she is always **immaculately groomed**. She's so ordinary next to her – I've got **coarse hair** and rather **broad hips**, but she Always says I look nice.

1. fat in a pleasant and attractive way
2. long and hanging down heavily
3. shaped like an egg
4. attactively slim (a rather former, poetic word)
5. the natural colour and quality of a person's skin
6. smooth and shiny
7. her appearance is always tidy and looked after with great care
8. rough, and not smooth or softy

My father and my two older Brothers are all **well-built** with broad shoulders. My father is **going bald** but he still has a very **youthful appearance** for someone who is over forty. My Brothers both have thick hair and **bushy eyebrows**. My younger brother is only two – he's just a **tiny tot**, but he's very cute. My mother's side of the Family mostly have **dark hair** – in fact my mother had jet-black hair12 when she was younger,

before she went grey – but on my father's side some have **fair hair** and some have **ginger hair**.

9. Have Strong, attractive bodies
10. Very thick
11. A small child
12. Completely black
13. A red or Orange-brown colour; used of people's hair

Fonte: MCCARTHY, Michael; O'DELL, Felicity. **English collocations in use: how words work together for fluent and natural English**.. Cambridge, 2006, p.40.

More collocations describing appearance:

A **short, dumpy woman** was selling flowers at a stall on the street corner. (short and quite fat woman; used more often of women than of men)

A **portly gentleman** answered the door. (fat and round; usually used of middle-aged and older men)

A **lanky youth** was standing at the street corner. (tall and thin and tending to move awkwardly)

ATIVIDADE

Put the words from the box into the "fat" or "thin" column, then answer the questions:

PORTLY LANKY SLENDER
DUMPY SLIM CHUBBY

'FAT' WORDS	'THIN' WORDS

1. Which words could be used to describe someone's waist?
2. Which word is likely to be used of a rather physically awkward Young person?
3. Which word means 'fat' but in a pleasant way?

4. Which word is more likely to be used to describe a man rather than a woman?
5. Which word is more likely to be used to describe a woman than a man?

TOPIC: SYNONYMS AND CONFUSED WORDS

Synonyms	(a) Examples	(b) Examples
(a) Close (b) Shut	The chairman closed the meeting at 4.30. (we close meetings/ iscussions/conferences)	She was very rude. She said 'Shut your mouth! (impolite way of telling someone to not speak). A dentist might ask you to close your mouth. Shut is generally more informal
(a) Start (b) Begin	It was a cold morning and I could not start my car (start NOT begin is used for engines and vechicles).	Before the universe began, time and space did not exist. (Begin is preferred in more formal abstract contexts)
(a) Big (b) Large	It was a big decision to make. There were some big problems to solve.	I wanted the sweater in the large size but they only had medium.
(a) End (b) Finish	The film ended with the hero dying. They ended their relationship a year ago. (End here means decide to stop)	I haven't finished my homework yet. (Finish here means complete)
(a) Charge (b) Load	I need to charge my phone. (used for batteries, electrical items	The loaded the lorry and drove away. (used for cargoes, lorries, vans, ships etc. and weapons)
(a) Injure (b)Damage	Three injured people were taken to hospital after the accident. (collocates with words to do with people)	The shop tried to sell me a Damaged sofa but I noticed it just in time. (collocates with words for things)
(a) Grow (b) Raise	In the south the farmers grow crops. (collocates with crops, plants)	In the north the farmers mostly raise cattle. (collocates with animals, children)

FONTE: (English Collocation in Use, 2000, p.24)

Verb	Collocation with	Example	Comments
Gain	Power, control, access	The socialist party gained control of the NationalAs-sembly.	Gain is often used with abstract nouns relating to political authority.
Gain (for-mal)	A reputation, publicity, recognition, an advantage	Her paintings gained recognition thanks to major exhibition in New York	Gain is often used with abstract nouns that suggest benefit to the 'gainer'.
Win	An award, prize, a medal, a match	He won a medal in the 2004 Olympic Games	Win is often used in con-texts associated with compe-tition.
Win	A battle, a war, an election	The conservative party won the 1994 General Election.	Win is often used in con-texts associated with fight-ing..
Earn	A salary, money	I earn $2110 a month.	You earn money by working for it.
Make	A profit, money	The company made a profit last year.	You can make money by investing etc., not just by working .
Achieve	Success, your goals, your aims	It's difficult to achieve success in international sport.	Achieve is used mainly with abstract nouns
Beat/defeate	A team, an op-ponent	He defeated his opponent in the tennis final.	You win a match but beat/ defeat an opponent. Defeat is more formal than beat.

FONTE: (English Collocation in Use, 2000, p.26)

ATIVIDADE

Correct the nine collocations erros in the paragraph:

Last year I got a new job and started gaining a lot more money. I realised I could afford to use more money on my holiday than I usually do and decided to pass a month in Australia. I knew it would be hot there and so I wouldn't need to carry out warm clothes with me. In fact, I used a t-shirt and jeans all the time I was there. I carried a hat all the time too, of course, to protect me from the sun. It was fantastic there. I passed a week sightseeing in Sydney and then stayed the rest of the time traveling round the country. I even did my lifelong ambition of stroking a koala.

Fonte: http://docenti.unimc.it/benjamincharles.pim/teaching/2014/2000004082/files/lingue-2nd-magistrale-c1/19_12_14bis.pdf

Choose the correct collocation:

1. The doctor told me to shut / close my mouth.
2. I didn't know what to do when I go tinto my car and couldn't start / begin the engine.
3. I want to buy a sweater for my dad.He needs one in a big / large size.
4. I haven't finished / ended my essay yet. I can't decide how to finish / end it yet.

Use a verb from the box to complete in the correct form to complete each collocation:

Achieve beat earn gain make win

1. I don't have ambitious to ________________ a lot of money. I just want to be happy in life.
2. Jach has already ______________________ a very good reputation as a talented lawyer.
3. Kim has _________________ several prizes for her singing.
4. It is importante to have goals even if you do not Always________________ them.
5. Chris_________________a lot of money when he sold some old shares on the stock exchanges.
6. In the tournament Hannah________________ all her opponents and ______________the gold medal.
7. Nowadays John_______________ a very good salary.
8. In the cycle race, Henrik_______________ na advantage when several of his opponents had punctures.

Look at the Picture and answer the questions:



1. What's the woman wearing?
2. What's the woman carrying?
3. What's the woman using?
4. What's the man wearing?
5. What's the man carrying?
6. What's the man using?

CONCLUSÃO

A compreensão e uso adequado de *Collocations* para o aluno estudante de Língua Inglesa, faz com que sua produção oral seja natural. Façam pesquisa, estudem o material que se encontra no referencial bibliográfico que é de excelente qualidade e durante as próximas unidades façam o uso delas na sua produção oral.

RESUMO

Em suma, existe um número enorme de *collocations*, contudo nesta unidade foram apresentadas somente algumas variáveis para que estejam cientes do seu significado e importância. Os tópicos apresentados tem relevância com as próximas unidades. Esperamos que façam bom uso delas.



AUTO-AVALIAÇÃO

1. Estou ciente da definição de Collocations?
2. Já conhecia alguma? Quais?
3. Consegui assimilar o material apresentado?



PRÓXIMA AULA

Para a próxima aula estudaremos Phrasal Verbs.

REFERÊNCIAS

MCCARTHY, Michael; O'DELL, Felicity. **English collocations in use: how words work together for fluent and natural English; self-study and classroom use**. Ernst Klett Sprachen, 2006.